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Festage to Fereign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

The Conditions Changed.

The bill introduced into the Legislature by Senator Phunkitt for the opening of streets in the neighborhood of Morningside Park is a measure which formerly might have been justified in all its particulars. Now, so far as it provides for the opening of One Hundred and Nineteenth street through the land of the Bloomingdale Asylum, it is distinctly opposed to the true interests of that region.

Probably it was framed before the transfer of the asylum property to Columbia College was considered and became likely, and then the provision for the opening of that street between the Amsterdam avenue and the Boulevard represented the desires and interests of the residents and property owners of the neighborhood. The occupation of so large an area by an insane asylum has been a serious obstacle to the development of the region. Accordingly and very reasonably the neighborhood has been anxious to break up this enclosure by running streets through it which would drive the institution to another situation.

The conditions, however, will be changed totally if Columbia College buys the portion of the asylum property upon which it has obtained an option, and the remainder is opened up to the speedy improvement which will result from its proximity to that institution. It is true that this purchase has not yet been completed. It has not been decided upon by the college, but is only held under consideration, and Senator PLUNKITT and all those who are concerned as to the prosperous development of the neighborhood may say with reason that they cannot assume that a project merely contemplated will be carried out in fact.

Inasmuch, however, as their object is the public benefit, they will doubtless encourage and assist Columbia College in the execution of its scheme by withdrawing the provision for the opening of the street through the property it proposes to acquire, provided that the college decides to purchase and improve the land. Columbia College would be welcomed to the neighborhood as heartily as the removal of the insane asylum is desired. The street through the property would be of trifling advantage for that short distance, while the coming of the college would give dis tinction to the region and assist powerfully in its development. The grounds which now constitute the enclosure of an insane asylum would become an open park, enhancing the beauty of those heights and attracting thither a settlement which would greatly increase the taxable value of the property. Undoubtedly, too, the trustees of the college would consider the pleasure and convenience of the public by so laying out the grounds that the absence of a public thoroughfare for a distance so short would be compensated for amply.

If Columbia College declares its intention of purchasing the portion of the Bloomingdale Asylum property upon which it has an option, that ought to settle the question. The argument for opening a street through the land will have no further force. Such undoubtedly, will be the feeling of a sagacious and public-spirited man like Senator PLUNKITT, and it will be shared by all the officers of the city and by the Legislature.

Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

We have before us the catalogues for the current academical year of Harvard, Yale. and Cornell Universities, of the Johns Hopkins University, the Wesleyan University. and the University of Michigan, of Colum-Lia College, the College of New Jersey at Princeton, Dartmouth College, and Union College at Schenectady. The list by no means includes all the collegiate institutions of historical distinction in the Northern States-Bowdoin, for instance, the alma mater of HAWTHORNE and LONGPELLOW. Is missing-but it is sufficiently exhaustive for our purpose, which is to indicate the quantity of attainments at present represented by an American degree of Bachelor of Arts. We observe that the requirements for graduation as well as for admission differ considerably, and in reviewing them we shall proceed from the more exacting colleges to those which confer diplomas upon easier terms. For the moment we must confine ourselves to Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, and we shall leave out of view the additional qualifications for honors, in contemplation of which these colleges have provided special courses of study.

We have found it extremely difficult to deduce from the intricate schemes of study offered at Harvard College the minimum amount of acquirements requisite for an A. B. degree. It is well known that Greek is no longer required for admission to Harward, but, for the purpose of comparison with other institutions, we shall concern ourselves exclusively with those undergraduates who offer Greek and intend to pursue what is usually called a classical course, but without any intention of taking honors. We assume that such students have satisfied the requirements for admission by passing examinations in all the specified elementary studies, and in those two so-called advanced studies, which involve a little more than elementary sequaintance with the Greek and Latin languages. This means that a candidate for admission must be able to translate at sight not only simple Greek and Latin, but also average passages from HOMER, CICERO. and VIRGIL, and answer questions on the usual forms and ordinary construction of the Greek and Latin languages and on prosody. It is not indispensable that a candidate for an A. B. degree at Harvard should, either before or after his admission to the freshman class, show himself able to translate English into Latin or Greek prose. Returning to the elementary studies prescribed for admission, we find that these include the translation at sight of "simple" German prose and "ordinary" French prose, a rudimentary knowledge of the history of Greece and Rome or of the history of the United States and England, an acquaintance with the rudiments of astronomy or physics, and a knowledge of algebra through quadratic equations, and of plane ometry. A mastery of arithmetic is taken for granted.

This is what we assume that a Harvard undergraduate starts with, who intends to follow a classical course. In his freshman year the only prescribed studies will be rhetoric and English composition and elementary chemistry. He must also, however, take four elective studies amounting to four elective. On the other hand, to four full courses. The Greek course all the studies of the senior year are elecopen to freshmen who presented advanced tive, except that two hours a week must be next to impossible. Even by their own

Greek for admission will include selections from Lysias and the dialogues of Plato, selections from the Odyssey, and a play of EURIPIDES OF ARISTOPHANES. The Latin course open to freshmen who have passed in advanced Latin for admission, comprehends Cicero's treatise "De Amicitia," two books of LIVY, two plays of TERENCE, and practice in reading Latin at sight. Let us suppose that for his other two elective studies a freshman takes German and French, which he offered at the examination for admission. In that case he will receive instruction in grammar, composition, translation, and reading at sight, and in German will give special attention to extracts from the writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and in French to selections from Dumas, About, George Sand, SANDEAU, and LA FONTAINE. The prescribed work of the sophomore and junior years is limited to themes and forensies, and no studies whatever are prescribed for the senfor year. On the other hand, every senior, junior, and sophomore is required to take four elective courses, his choice of which, however, is narrowed to those studies which his previous training fits him to pursue. We will assume, therefore, that our undergrad-

unto continues to restrict himself to Greek and Latin, German and French. It is almost impossible, with nothing but the information afforded by the catalogue, to define the minimum of profleiency which must be exhibited during the three years just named in order to gain the diploma of Bachelor of Arts. We will, therefore, take for granted that as regards scope the passman will traverse the same field as is outlined for the honor man in the two classical languages and the two modern languages to which we have referred. If the work sketched out were well done, it would involve a thorough knowledge of those four languages and their respective literature. The principal difference between the passman and the honor man in a given department at Harvard, is, we imagine, that the latter in the yearly and final examinations will evince a high degree of proficiency, and the former the lowest degree permissible. We are told, in fact, that at the end of every academic year the standing of a student in each of his courses is expressed according to his proficiency by one of five grades designated respectively by the first ive letters of the alphabet. A student who s assigned to grade E is considered to have failed, and no student is recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Arts unless he has reached grade D in all prescribed studies, and in the requisite number of elective courses, and has, moreover, stood above grade D in at least one-fourth of all his college labors. Let us try to put in plain words the meaning of these provisions. They signify that those men who have just managed to get an A. B. degree at Harvard by pursuing the courses here suggested. have, as regards the range of their acquaintance with Greek and Latin, German and French, ostensibly accomplished at least as much work as is done by the passmen of any other American college, and decidedly more than is effected by the same class of students at the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Whether as regards

is of course open to question.

The examination for admission to the

simple English into Latin and Greek prese.

They must offer either French or German,

but are not allowed to offer both. Then

again, after admission, a student is by no

devices. All the studies of the freshman

and sophomore years are prescribed, ex-

cent that an undergraduate may choose

whether he will pursue the study of French

hours per week. In addition, each member

of the junior class is required to select nine

hours per week, and each member of the

senior class thirteen hours per week, from

the list of elective courses. Assuming that

and Latin, German and French, the can-

must have gone over fields substantially

identical with those assigned to a passman

of like tastes at Harvard. The difference is

that the latter would, in addition to his nomi-

nal acquirements in the four languages spec-

ified, have obtained nothing, at college but

some practice in rhetoric and English com-

position and such rudimentary knowledge

of chemistry as can be gained by attendance

on lectures for the half of one year. On the

other hand, the Yale passman has ostensi-

bly been carried through algebra, geome-

try, trigonometry, plane and spherical, to-

gether with its applications to navigation

and astronomy; analytical geometry, plane

and solid, and applications to map projec-

tion; and, finally, the elementary princi-

ples of kinematics, kinetics and statics in

reference to solid bodies, with practical applications. He must also have studied the

elements of astronomy, of physics, of logic.

of psychology, ethics, and the history of

philosophy. We are disposed to agree with

those who have no high opinion of the use-

fulness of a college course to students who

content themselves with the minimum re-

quirements for a B. A. degree. But if a

smattering is worth having at all, it is plain

that one is forced to get a smattering of

many more things at Yale than at Harvard.

We come now to the institution, the Col-

lege of New Jersey at Princeton, which

would probably be ranked next to Harvard

and Yale by a majority of the alumni of

those universities. It is interesting to ob-

serve that neither Princeton nor Yale has

followed Harvard's example in admitting

to the freshman class candidates who have

no acquaintance with the Greek language.

The qualifications prescribed for admission

to Princeton correspond almost exactly to

those imposed at Yale. Instead of demand-

ing, as the Harvard examiners do, that a

candidate shall be able to construe at sight

simple Greek and Latin-an exaction which

may mean a good deal or very little-he is

called upon at Princeton to prove that he

has mastered certain definite books; for

example, the Anabasis of XENOPHON and the

Hiad, together with parts of CASAR, SAL-

LUST. VIRGIL, and CICERO. At Princeton

as at Yale, a candidate must also be capable

of translating English into Greek and Latin

prose, an accomplishment which is not

obligatory at Harvard. Another respect in

which Princeton differs from Harvard and

agrees with Yale, is in the proportion

of prescribed to elective studies in

the undergraduate course. At Prince-

ton all the studies of the fresh-

man year are prescribed, except that

the student may decide for himself

whether he will take French or German.

Of the studies of the sophomore year like-

wise, all but two are prescribed. Even in the

junior year there are five prescribed studies

didate for an ordinary B. A. degree at Yale

which we publish elsewhere to-day. The term by which Jews are called by people not of their race is a matter of no consequence to them; and when the desigassimilative power and accuracy they are nation is complmentary in its derivation, as any more worthy of serious consideration. Mr. Davis explains, they are foolish to show that they take offence at it. The great and important subject of consideration for freshman class at Yale differs materially both them and the rest of the people of this from that arranged at Harvard College. country, and particularly of this city, is the Candidates not only may, but must show emarkable increase here of the Jewish an elementary knowledge of Greek as well race and the social and industrial conse

given to ethics in the first term, and on

hour to the evidences of Christianity in the

second term. It follows that at Princeton,

as in the supposed case at Harvard, a man

may devote himself particularly to Greek

and Latin, German and French. The dif-

ference is that at Harvard he need not, if he

is so minded, learn anything else scarcely

whereas at Princeton he must acquire

much more extensive knowledge of mathe-

mission, and at least a rudimentary ac

quaintance with anatomy, zoölogy, botany,

chemistry, psychology, physics, astronomy

geology, history, logic, and political econo-

my. We hardly need to add that at Prince-

ton, as at Yale and Harvard, honors of

various grades are conferred for proficiency;

and it is, of course, only the students who

obtain or try for them that really answer

On the whole, we are inclined to think

that the ordinary degree of Bachelor of

Arts, when unaccompanied by honors,

means more at the present time when con-

ferred by Yale or Princeton than when be-

stowed by Harvard. Nor have we any hes-

itation in expressing our belief that the

fuller significance is due to the larger pro-

portion of prescribed studies in the academ-

ical course of the two first-named colleges

than in the case of the latter institution. A

student who has neither brains, industry,

nor ambition enough to desire anything

more than a mere pass diploma, should

have his work marked out for him and

Sheeny.

Mr. Max Davis objects to the application

of the term Sheeny to the Jewish race, and

he asks us to express our opinion on the

In the Hebrew language, as he explains,

Sheeny is the termination of a word dis-

tinetly complimentary in its signification.

It means brightness, quickness, alertness

and hence in itself is peculiarly applicable

to the Jews, since the successful of the race

are distinguished for such qualities. Be-

cause they are so distinguished is one of

the reasons why Sheeny has come into use

in the opprobrious sense to which Mr.

Davis objects. If they were dull instead

of sharp-witted, unsuccessful instead of

prosperous, they would not be called Shee-

The wisest way for a people is to accept

good-naturedly a designation which is em-

ployed derisively and opprobriously, and

by treating it as an honorable rather than a

dishonorable distinction to disarm it of its

intended offensiveness. The more they re-

sent it the more surely it will stick to them.

for they will betray the pain which it was

applied to cause, and their enemies and de-

tractors will have the encouragement of

success in accomplishing their intended

purpose. If the Jews make it known that it

turts them to be called Sheenies, Sheenies

they are bound to be called by those who

dislike them. A just appreciation of this

truth is shown in the letter of another Jew

nies in Wall street and elsewhere.

subject. We oblige him cheerfully.

rigorously imposed upon him.

the purpose for which universities exist.

matics than he brought with him on his ad-

as Latin, and must be able to translate quences which are coming from it. According to the most intelligent Jewish stimates, the Jewish population of New York is now of the great number of 250,000, and it is rapidly multiplying by immigrameans left in so large a measure to his own | tion and by natural increase. The expulsion of the Jews from Russia and the philanthrophic schemes of Baron DE HIRSCH for their benefit are resulting in sending many thousands of them to this or German. Even in the junior year the port, and here in New York a very large prescribed courses occupy six hours per part of the immigrants are remaining. In week; and those of the senior year two the past the Jews have come over in comparatively small numbers each They were impelled hitherward by their individual enterprise, and not assisted by philanthropy on a large scale like that of Baron DE HIRSCH. Hence the new the elective hours were all given to Greek settlers were the more enterprising and venturesome of the race, people able to take care of themselves and confident in their own ability. Coming thus sporadically and being of such quality, the Jews speedily distributed themselves throughout the Union from the seacoast to the furthest and newest settlement of civilization, and by their energy and acuteness were successful in their undertakings to an extraordinary degree. As Mr. Davis says, they and their descendants have made themselves dominant in some branches of trade and conspicuous in finance. They have also been absorbed in the general mass of the population as much as it is possible for a race so peculiar to be assimilated. They have become thorough Americans and valuable citizens, distinguished among all immigrants

for their prosperity. Within the last five years, and more especially within the last two years, the character of the Jewish immigration has changed greatly, and its volume has increased enormously. Instead of the enterprising spirits of the race, we are getting the feeble and the incapable. Poverty and squalor distinguish them, and they further glut departments of labor which before their arrival were already suffering from over competition. Thus their own case is made the worse by their coming, and the situation of the rest of the laborers, very many, if not most of them of their own race, is rendered deplorable in the extreme. They fall hopelessly to the bottom of society, instead of rising rapidly to prosperity after the manner of the earlier immigrants, who might have begun in Chatham street, but have

ended in the Fifth avenue. The great mass of Jews in New York to-day are recent immigrants and are poor, miserably poor, representatives of the least self-helpful part of their race. They are not distressed by fear that they will be called Sheenics, but because they are barely able to keep soul and body together. Nor is the term applied to them. It is applied rather to the prosperou of the race and by them resented. If Mr. Davis can be taken as their exponent A Sheeny specifically, as we understand the term, is a well-fed Jew who comes into successful competition with Christians, not a poor and wretched Jew whose misery alone attracts their attention. It is a designation which goes with prosperity and not with penury, and hence may well be tolerated by those to whom it is applied.

The Jews have no cause for distress be cause of any such epithet. The designation constitutes no bar to their advance ment. It is not a term of contempt se much as a term coined by envy, jealousy, and unavailing competition. But Jewish poverty and degradation bring real reproach on the race. As a peculiar people, and therefore obnoxious to the rest, they are kept down the more. and their chances of rising are made

race the newcomers in the fields of poorly paid labor, to which the vast body of the Jewish immigrants now tend, are regarded with aversion as people who would compet the further division of a loaf already too small to satisfy the hunger of the many

among whom it must be distributed. The most serious and lamentable labor troubles which have arisen in New York of recent years have been due to this influx of Jews from abroad, artificially stimulated by a mistaken philanthropy, and their gravity will increase alarmingly if the stream continues: if instead of the Sheeny or quickwitted, enterprising, and self-helpful Jews, the supply brought by immigration shall be the miserable and degraded of the race, assisted to come hither in great numbers by a charitable organization.

Don't mind being called a Sheeny, Mr. DAVIS. Thank heaven rather for the good fortune and the qualities of character which cause you thus to be distinguished from the poor and unfortunate Jews who are crowded together in squalid homes in the district to the east of the town. Rejoice that you made your own way without the help of the fund with which Baron DE HIRSCH is disturbing the orderly course of immigration and interfering with the ordinary operation of the law of supply and demand in the labor market.

The Underflow Waters of the West.

The problem of irrigation, which to much of the great West is more important than any other, is rapidly developing a new phase, that of exploring and tapping the

artesian basins. Prodigious as is the capital already in vested in dams and ditches between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific, its employment must be restricted in many arid regions by the distance of the sources from which water is to be brought. The segregation of reservoir sites for public uses must still go on; the millions of money laid out by the canal companies will become millions more through increased investments; but after all the available surface supply is limited. Beneath the carth's crust, however, is a river system, according to geologists, which is of extraordinary volume, and can be drawn upon in the arid regions as well as in others. The legislation of the Fifty-first Congress permitted a preliminary investigation of the underflow waters of the West, and the result of it is a great addition to the possibilities of irrigation.

The conclusions of Mr. NETTLETON of the Irrigation Bureau are that underlying the Dakotas is a very large artesian basin, as shown by the number of flowing wells seattered over about 12,000 square miles; that this basin probably extends far west of the James River Valley, where its chief seat is found; that Texas probably has a similar basin, but not so near the surface. In the Dakotas years of experience with artesian wells shows an abundant supply of underground water in a very thick stratum of loose sand. There is good reason to believe that in the eastern part of Florida the underflow can in time be used for the orange plantations, while on the Gulf coast of that State are found enormous flowing springs from underground sources, creating streams several feet deep. In Indiana and Missouri subterranean rivers known to exist, and their surface outbursts in some cases furnish the power for mills. In the caves of Kentucky and Virginia similar disclosures are familiar. Under some of our great cities the water courses make the question of deep foundations for buildings serious, while mining and boring for oil are often

checked by striking the underflow system. According to Mr. R. J. HINTON, in the Irrigation Age, there were, up to the latest returns, 13,972 flowing wells in this coun try west of the 97th meridian. Some diminution of them by use had occurred, but this was exceptional. "The use of these wells in irrigation," adds this authority. "has only just begun. The estimate in the two Dakotas of the areas so irrigated is 5,000 acres. In California it will be at least 50,000 acres. Elsewhere there will be sufficient irrigation through artesian water to make the total area not less than 100,000 acres. A marked increase during the past year of an artesian supply for farm and orchard purposes has been noted in South Dakota, in western Kansas, in the San Luis Valley in Utah, in western Texas, in California, and to a limited extent in eastern Washington." Texas has 300 deep-flowing wells, some of them among the most notable on the continent. Mr. HINTON's general conclusion is as follows:

" It is not affirmed here that artesian wells of water supplies, are to take the place of properly conserved surface supply, by storage or flowing streams there the rainfall is insufficient for agriculture. Bu t is demonstrated beyond dispute that the utilization of such supplies as that from wells, from bed-rock unes, from springs, from the underflow or undersheet drainage, or from impounding local rains or precipite farming in the arid region can be made to have a beginning : hrough irrigation."

In the same journal Mr. G. F. WEEKS describes the great irrigating wells of California, found in Tulare, Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino counties. In Kern county there are over seventy wells, some of them having a daily flow of from two million to three million gallons. Near San Bernardino is a group of twenty-nine artesian wells, which have converted 5,000 acres into valuable gardens. The land would hardly be worth \$10 an acre for crop raising without the water, but from \$150 to \$500 an acro is realized from it annually with irrigation. "The 954 inches of water which flow from these wells," says Mr. WEEKS, "is worth \$954,000. The average price at present is \$200 an acre, or \$1,000 an inch." A single well of the largest capacity will irrigate several hundred acres of trees and vines: and it is added that few efforts at finding artesian water have proved unsuccessful in California. Perhaps still more wonderful in accomplished results has been the artesian irrigation of portions of the Colorado and Mojave deserts, as illustrated at Indio. in the very heart of the former, where now the most luscious fruits and vegetables in the State are produced.

An analogous process is that of irrigating by mountain tunnels that tap the base of a hill, and in some cases this has been done by tunnelling under rivers without diminishing the surface flow. More novel yet is California device for forcing the mountain rivers which, on reaching the plains, sink into the sands, to continue to do their work of irrigation. A dam is built down to the bed rock, and the lost river reappears as a surface stream, instead of joining the great underflow system. Near Yakima, in Washington, according to Mr. L. S. How-LETT, there is an artesian belt which is to be worked for irrigation. Mr. HINTON notes that Australia already employs the same device, that thirty of the wells bored in New South Wales in 1889 were in use for irrigation, and that 111 more were to be bored. In the reports soon to be laid before Congress it will be shown, we be lieve, that the Government officers successfully irrigated last year two small farms in Dakota by wells.

Still, this adjunct of surface irrigation must not be counted upon as of universal reliance. Whatever the extent of the under-

ground waters, the cost of bringing them to the surface may preclude their use, in many places, for purposes of irrigation. It is clear, also, that the practical work of well digging is not for the general Government to undertake. Perhaps the most it can properly do is to use its investigators now engaged on the irrigation problem to examine the probable situation of artesian basins. The actual tapping of these basins and the distribution of their supplies should be the work of private, corpo rate, or State enterprise, like the building of reservoirs and canals. Indeed, the recent revelations of the possibilities of the underflow system only strengthen the argument for conveying all the arid lands to the States and Territories in which they are found, so that they may indemnify themselves by their sale for the expense of reclaiming them.

A Sinner Converted.

To-day Darwin J. Meserole, who was recently tried and acquitted on a charge of murder, will be admitted into membership in the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, the society, at a meeting held on Friday evening, having voted unanimously to receive him on his profession of faith. At this meeting the Rev. Dr. Annorr, the

pastor, read a special report of the committee which had examined the qualifications of Meserole for membership. It was to the effect that the young man was "converted to Christ" last July while a prisoner in Raymond Street Jail awaiting his trial for murder, and that the evidence at the trial in December showed that "Mr. Mesenole's shooting was not only excusable, but was, by every consideration of manhood, demanded." This view that the homicide was justifiable as a measure of self-defence was taken also by the jury which nequitted him. "His fault," the report proceeds, "lay not in the shooting, but in the previous life which had brought him into the circumstances that rendered the shooting inevitable;" for that life had been "not only irreligious, but immoral." Having turned from the error of his ways and " to the new life of faith in CHRIST," the report concludes, it is the duty of the Church to receive him into fellowship. The genuineness of his present repentance and the sincerity of his faith, not the wickedness of his past life, are to be considered.

This decision of Plymouth Church is undoubtedly in strict accordance with Christian precept and example. Even if Mese-ROLE were guilty of murder, the obligation to receive him on such evidences of repentance and amendment, and such a profession of faith, would not be lessened.

In the account of the Crucifixion in the Gospel of St. LUKE we rend:

"And there were also two other, malefactors, led with Him to be put to death. And when they were come to the place, which is called Calvary, there they eroeined Hun, and the malefactors, one on the right hand and the other on the left.

"And one of the malefactors which were hanged railed on Him, saying, If Thou be Current save Thysell and us. But the other answering rebuked him, saying Dost not thou fear Gop, seeing thou art in the same ondemnation? And we indeed justly; for we receive the due reward of our deeds; but this man bath done nothing amiss. And he said unto Jesus, Lord, remem-ber me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom. And Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, to-day shalt thou be with Me in paradise. On confession of his crime and profession

of his faith in the Christ, JESUS promised that this robber would be admitted into heaven.

That is the spirit and doctrine of Christianity, without regard to the gravity of the crime committed, but with sole regard to the faith and repentance manifested. Hence, condemned murderers in all Christian countries are allowed to receive the ministrations of religion as an obligation imposed by Christianity. They are instructed by priests and ministers. who tell them that the offer of salvation through CHRIST is extended to them no less than to other men, provided that they obey its conditions. As St. PAUL says, "there is no difference; for all have sinned and come short of the glery of GoD; being justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in CHRIST JESUS, whom God has set forth to be a propitiation through faith in His blood, to declare His righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of Gop." "If any be in Chuist," the Apostle says, "he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become

That is the Christian doctrine, and under it Meserole's admission to the Plymouth Church was obligatory if he satisfied the brothren that he was "in Christ." Even if he had committed murder, his past would have been blotted out by his faith and repentance. So far as the Church is concerned, "there is no difference" between murder and other sins. Though a man be the chief of sinners, his faith and the grace of GoD are as powerful to save him as if he were the least of offenders.

It is said that MESEROLE has sold his sent in the Stock Exchange and that he will hereafter devote himself to the spiritual redemption of discharged prisoners.

We do not usually pay attention to the more or less brainless curlosity respecting THE SUN which are occasionally evinced by journalists who seem to be only partially ocennied; but the subjoined inquiry of our able contemporary, the Metropolis, may receive more serious notice:

"What is the menning of THE NEW YORK SUN'S particular hostnity to Gen. ALGER!" We have no particular hostility toward Gen.

Algen more than to the common run of his class. What we regard with steady aversion is humbug, whether it be Republican or Democratic, military or civil, religious or moral. Gen. Algen belongs to that description of humanity, and he aspires to be President of the United States. Enough said. There is a bill before the Assembly of this

State "to prohibit the employment of females as baseball players." We suppose that the word "females" in this bill refers to women. It is a foolish and impertinent bill, which Assemblyman McCLELLAN should not have introduced. Females have as good a right as other people to employment as baseball players. The Presbyterian minister in Buffalo who

assailed a public functionary from his pulpit has retracted his words and made a full public apology for uttering them. The Rev. Dr. MITTEREST of Buffalo has thus set a good example to the Roy. Dr. PARKHURST of New York. The bill in the State Senate authorizing

the Board of Health to take steps to prevent the sale of the milk of cows afflicted with tuberculosis will probably become law. Recent investigations have shown that infected milk is sold here with baneful results.

Senator Palmer Says the Illinois Delegation

From the Courier-Journal.

Washington, March 2.—Senator Palmer was in his senat in the Senate to-day after a week's absence in lituels whooping up his Presidential boom. He says hat he thinks the State Convention will instruct for

A Through Train Every Hour

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Lowell in Westminster Abbey. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: What I this we hear about erecting a monument i Westminster Abbey to Mr. James Russell Let me suggest as a suitable inscription the

following lines, written by that gentleman when some of us were acquiring, in a just war, the vast empire which true Americans are now so proud of:

o proud of:

Es for war, I call it murder,
There you hav it plain an' flat;
I don't want to go no furder
Than my Testament fer that;
God her said so plump an' fairly,
It's es long eart is broad,
An' you've gut to gut np airly
Kf you want to take in God.

Rf you want to take in God.

If the Dean of Westminster should think these lines too irreverent, perhaps the true, percential English hatred of the Union of these United States might prefer these lines of the same author, speaking of the Southern States:

Et I'd my way I hed rather
We should go to work an part,
They take one way, we take tother,
Guess it wouldn't break my heart;
Man hed ongh' to put assinder
Them that God has noways lined;
An't shouldn't gretly wonder
Ef there's thousands o' my mind.

These were not very encouraging words for

These were not very encouraging words fo Gen. Scott and his gallant little army at a time Gen. Scott and his gailant little army at a time when, porhaps you may remember, the great orator. Tom Corwin (in Mr. Lowell's own vein) was stimulating the Mexican people to receive the invaders "with bloody hands to lossifiable graves."

By all means let this monument be placed on the other side of the Atlantic. Veba Cruz. Philadelphia, March 3.

The Effect of the Prairies, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your valuable journal of to-day I notice a communi eation from E. G. R. concerning the pedal extremities and adjuncts of Albany girls, which comes to me somewhat in the nature of a menal telegraph communication. Ten days ago I was in the city of Chicago which, unlike the mountainous city of Albany, is a city of prairie. and whereas the streets of Albany are up hill and down dale, the streets of Chicago are on the dead level. During my visit the weather was purely, or impurely, Chicagoesque, and was purely, or impurely, Chicagoesque, and the streets were in a condition so that ladies walking about them were constrained, not so much from a sense of thrift as E. G. R.'s Albany ladis were, but from a sense of cleanliness, to raise their skirts above the surface of the stush, which necessarily elevated them to a line noticeably above the tops of their shoes or boots, as you have it in the East.

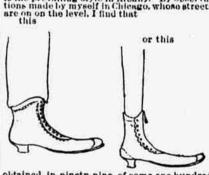
Having eyes with which to see, I naturally and consequently saw, and what I saw surprised me, or rather incited me to an anatomical study which was in process of completion when I rend E. G. R.'s article, and which is now, by that, finished.

I observe by his sketches taken from sub-

I observe by his sketches taken from sub-jects in a city of hilly streets that



is the prevailing style in Albany. By observa-tions made by myself in Chicago, whose streets are on on the level. I find that this



obtained in ninety-nine of some one hundred cases of which I made memoranda. It is the rule. It was to some extent inexplicable to me previously, but now the matter is quite clear, and, if proving by contraries is competent proof. I think an anatomical problem which has no doubt presented itself to many observing and inquiring persons who have visited various cities in this country is settled, and settled without reflecting in the slightest upon nature's great the facuere.

Chicago, Feb. 3.

Architectural Fire Escapes

To the Editor of the Sen-See The suggestion of my friend Apperti in The Sex of the 1st just,, that here after srchiteots shall so construct their buildings that the façades will be what might be termed architectural fire escapes, is such a one as would naturally be ex-pected to emanate from a dreamy painter's poetical and imaginative brain, and I am only surprised that he did not suggest that the interior of the buildings should

and imaginative brain, and I am only surprised that he did not suggest that the interior of the buildings should be constructed of highly inflammable materials, so that he would have the opportunity of seeing how his first except could break arms, legs, and head;

A street limed with buildings designed as he angazetta affect on winter storate present as arctic alternative of the surprised have worn off that probenels appendage they are credited with atting on the stone benches of the surprised field with atting on the stone benches of the surprised heaters of old watching the races and labeled field with stone on the surprised field with a stone on the surprised field with a surprised field with the surprised field watching the races and in the surprised figures of the surprised field watching the races and labeled field with the surprised field watching the races and labeled field with the surprised field watching the surprised field watching the surprised field watching the surprised field with the surprised field watching the surprised field watching the surprised field watches, and theatres safe from destructive fires. Stores storehouses, and mannfacturing establishments will have field, and if the contents are inflammable destruction will follow; but even here it should be no hard-ship to so build that in case of fire the flames could be confined to the building in which they originate.

New Yong, March 3. New York, March 3.

The dews and the Term " Sheeny."

To the Epiton of the Sex-Ser. In your paper of this date I notice a letter signed "Max Davis," attempting to define the word "sheeny," and stating that, in his judgment, you would confer a favor on the "Hebrew community" by inserting it in your columns

As a constant reader of Tax Sex and one of that com-munity, may I say that it would be better if literary effusions like his were occasionally consigned to the editorial waste basket ! Since, however, fate has deal more kindly with it and your columns have been made the medium by which an untruthful statement is brought to the notice of an intelligent and thinking brought to the notice of an intelligent and thinking public, permit me to call Mr. Davis's attention to facts as they are.

On the subject of Jewish supremacy in Wall street his ignorance is truly deplorable. The lofty position he ascribos to lewish bankers and the honor of wiceling and controlling the dimancial interests of the country belong exclusively to and are held by devoit communicants of the trinsian thore, whose colosest fortunes are yearly augmented by the thinnest slaughter of thousands of Heirew lamb. Hebrew shrewiness compared to that of the toulds, block-effelers, vanierbills, and segre, with a reality of the distribution of the trinsian thousands of the true lamb. Hebrew shrewiness compared to that of the toulds, the defelers, vanierbills, and segre, which remitted in the reality of the vaniting substitute and pride which lead your correspondent to his second statement may be the result of maccourted glasses which some of our race assume upon all occasions where their supremacy is questioned. Broadway may show a redundance of lefters manes, but the merchant princes of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the cago, who tower head and shoulders above their conferee, are not all of the tribe of Jacob.

I am sorry to say there are narrow-minded quibblers

lichrew names, but the merchant princes of New York, Boaton, Philadelphia, and therape, who tower head and shoulders above their confireres, are not all of the tribe of Jacob.

I am sorry to say there are narrow-minded quibblers of all nationalities in this storious republic who can find nothing else to pit aximal the blessings they enloy as elitizent than an ore-assonated the blessings they enloy as elitizent than an ore-assonated in the process which is proceed to the majority of self-respecting Phase which is proceed to the majority of self-respecting Jews. Life is for a separate to the majority of self-respecting Jews. Life is for them what it is for all meta-a battle-tor many centuries an unequal battle-tot, but, with the blessings of liberty and equality conferred by God upon this land, Jew and this time, payan and agnostic, hold within themselves the power for good or evil, the electrents of true greatness, of ran superiority.

The respect that Mr. Bavis claims for "our people," and the respect whom men and women of the Jewish race desire for themselves, depend entirely upon themselves as sensible and law solding clitzens, and not upon their financial standing. Every tub upon its own bottom "rightly represents entiry."

Your pepe trapect and low i valle, and whose security Lenjoy. For this reason I wish to protest against the assumption of your correspondent that the word "been" is a by-word for the Jewish race.

And when all is said and done these discussions of ractal aupremacy are tiresome in the extreme. To people of cosmopolita in instincts and tendencies a race everiantingly lauded for its musicians and artists for its airwidness and genius in money geiting for its family life and protective tenderness to the young, is for its driving a trait confined tome race or people. The norm life of frotestant Rusand, of seeden, and ormany seltings a trait confined tome race of people for the model temperaments whose sensibilities are for the mone of regions in money geiting for its fortestant financies in mo

are to appear will insure a good performance

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SUCIETY.

The gny season expired on Monday evenng, or rather on the morning of Tuesday, and considering on what an even keel it had moved for nearly three months, the struggion and convulsions of its last hours were quite surprising. It was as if the powers of the and had combined to render locomotion both or man and beast next to an impossibility. The ler winds roared and whistled around corners and through awnings, and made themselves heard and felt from housetops to javements where they froze up hall and snow it to a slippery crust, on which skates and snowshors would have been more useful than satin slippers and patent-leather shoes. It was hard enough to get into the Opera House toward which the fashionables first wended their way, but from the opera to Mrs. Kernochan's, and thenes to Delmonico's rooms, was a progress demanding no little pluck and endurance. Once within doors, however, both at ball and reception, the crowd made it hot enough for themselves and each other, as stress of weather kept no one at home, and the crush was fearful at both places.

Mrs. Kernochan's gathering included an who wished to do honor to the hostess and no fair daughter-in-law. The young lasty looked charmingly in bridal white, and won over all the hearts that had not already done homage to her unusual attractions.
Foreigners more or less distinguished were

the leading features of the last Patriarelis', and, according to the printed accounts, rejoiced in a variety of curious titles and addresses quite unintelligible to the average republican mind. As for instance, "Major C. St. L. Barter" Is no doubt a very well known officer in her Maiesty's service, but when we are told that he is "Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Army Hendquarters Staff of the British Army and cousin of Mr. Gladstone," without a comma and with a capital letter for every word, the conundrum immediately presents itself. If he is all this in the United States of America what is he when he is at home? In addition to this gentleman, who must be a walking multum in parvo, there were present at the Patriarchs' I all officers of the Royal Artillery, of the Scots Guards, of the Royal Engineers, of the British Legation, a distinguished member of the Royal Navy, an Austrian Serone Highness an Italian Marquis, two honorable Misters. three French Counts, an Austrian and a French Baron, and no end of lesser lights among diplomats and such like. Naturally the women were nowhere and wisely stayed away. Many of the married belies were absent, and dia-monds were probably keeping Lent in the recesses of the safe deposit vaults, as neither at the l'atriarchs' nor the opera have very many been seen during the week. But in spite of wind, weather, and absentees it was a gay and pretty ball, and will remain green in the mentorles of many who enjoyed it.

Shrove Tuesday was dark, dismal, and depressing, and was given up to leave takings, softened by a few dinners and luncheous. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin with their daughter, son, and brother, and a

goodly number of men servants and maid servants, took their departure in the gloom and chill of the early morning for their adopted country, not to return, it is said, for at least two years. They left behind them many regretful friends, and their places in the world of society, where they have entertained so lavishly and frequently, will not easily be filled. The heavy hearts threw off their bur-

dens, however, when the curtain rose in the evening at the Metropolitan, and there were no ashes on the heads of the beautiful women who crowded boxes and orchestra stalls. Miss Adèle Grant, very simply dressed in white, attracted a great deal of attention, as she has been seen very rarely this winter, and as she sat beside Mrs. Willie Jaff. ay in silver gray. they were easily the two handsomest women in the house. Miss Grant's engagement to an English gentleman of fortune and position is currently reported in London, and it is said that they are only waiting for his period of mourning for his late wife to expire before making known their intentious. This report has not the stamp of authenticity. wever, and may prove to be only a London on dit. The Astor box was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt, and the other parterre boxes made a goodly showing of dress and fashion. Among their occupants were Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and Miss Flora Davis, with Mr. Davis as chaperon and Messrs, Clarkson Potter and Dunean Cameron in attendance, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, looking very handsome in pink. Miss Kitty Gandy in black, and Mrs. Paran Stevens, who held quite little court to welcome her back to her own familiar haunts from which mourning for a

sister has kept her a long time absent. Easter weddings are likely to be few and far between this year, as Cupid and Hymen seem to have been fluttering their wings over the heads of mature widows with big bank accounts ever since the marriage of Mrs. Roberts and Col. Vivian, and however prosaic the hismaidens have been forced to give place to them. One engagement, however, has been announced this week, that of Miss Coralle Gardiner, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, to Mr. Alexan-

der Cox of London. The marriage of Mr. Edward R. Hewitt, son of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, to Miss Mary Ashloy vill take place this spring, but, of course, will be at the home of the bride, in Tolodo, O.

Mrs. Frederic R. Jones entertained the Thursday Evening Club with an exhibition of parlor magic, under the direction of M. de Kolta of the Eden Musee. His feats of logerdemain were novel and interesting. Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. J. J. Astor.

and Miss Flora Davis have given beautiful dinners during the week, where the wealth of spring blossoms almost cheated their friends into the belief that the birds and flowers had come to stay among us again. A blast from without, when carriages were announced. however, very quickly dispelled the illusion A very netable dinner was one given by Gen. him prominently forward as a writer of fle-

Butterfield in honor of Col. R. H. Savage, whose Russian novel. "My Official Wife," has brought tion, and won him golden opinions from every quarter. Gen. Whittier, Admiral Braine, Judge Wallace, Sir Koderick Cameron, and Mr. Montgomery Schuyler were among the gentlemen invited to meet him.

Departures for the South and for Europe are now of daily occurrence, and society's ranks are being fast depleted. Mrs. Charles A. Post and Mr. Regis de Trobaland Post started several days since for New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cannon. Mrs. G. M. Ogden, Mrs. Francis L. Ogden, Miss Anne Cameron, Mrs. D. W. Bishop, Mrs. Polsom, and many others have turned their faces Southward, and will probably not return until the ecceptricities of March weather have ceased to terment mankind. Mr. Lisnenard Stewart, Mr. Heber E. Bishop, Jr., and Mr. Ray Miller will shortly begin a trip round the world, beginning with Japan, and this will still further thin the ranks of eligible men.

Meantime, those who from choice or necessity are still in town are occupying themselves with music, art, and preparations for Easter charities, which, in default of weddings and other excitements, promise to be numerous this year. The concert for the Russian relief fund, under the direction of a committee of ladies, composed of Mrs. Butterfield as Chairman, with Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Penbody Wetmore, Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Lawrence Kip, Mrs. J. A. obinson, and Miss Gurnee as associatos, offers a magnificent programme by the best musical artists, and Damrosch's orchestra in addition. It will take place on Saturday evening next at Music Hall, and as the starving people in the far East appeal to every kindly soul, there is no doubt of its being in every way a success. Three amateur performances in aid of the Babies' Shelter are also in process of rehearsal. They will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum on the 17th and 18th. and are under the direction of Mrs. Pierpont Morgan. Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Miss Shippen. and others of the Amateur Comedy Club who